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## Chapter 02 Understanding the Research Process

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 33) Studies that describe and help us better understand some aspect of society are examples of
- A. applied research.
  - B. basic research.**
  - C. public sociology.
  - D. experiments.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

2. (p. 33) Researchers who make their findings known to nonacademic audiences are engaging in
- A. the peer-review process.
  - B. public sociology.**
  - C. applied research.
  - D. basic research.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

3. (p. 33) Studies that aim to understand and work toward solving social problems are referred to as
- A. basic research.
  - B. public sociology.
  - C. applied research.**
  - D. field research.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

4. (p. 33) Minoosh created a study to measure how different after-school programs affected students' grades. She will use her findings to help schools allocate funding into after-school programs. Her study is an example of
- A. basic research.
  - B. applied research.**
  - C. public sociology.
  - D. research methods.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

5. (p. 33) Manuel interviewed new parents to learn how gender, both the parents' and the babies', shapes the interactions parents have with their babies. He is conducting
- A. basic research.**
  - B. applied research.
  - C. public sociology.
  - D. research methods.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

Chapter 02 - Understanding the Research Process

6. (p. 33) Reina interviewed young girls about their perceptions of media images of women in order to understand how those images influenced the girls' self-esteem. She is conducting
- A. applied research.
  - B. public sociology.
  - C. research methods.
  - D. basic research.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

7. (p. 36) Evidence that is based in numbers is known as \_\_\_\_\_ data.
- A. computer-based
  - B. survey
  - C. quantitative**
  - D. qualitative

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

8. (p. 36) Evidence that is non-numerical, such as information gathered from interviews or observation, is known as \_\_\_\_\_ data.
- A. survey
  - B. content
  - C. quantitative
  - D. qualitative**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

9. (p. 36) Bryan collected homicide and suicide statistics from different cities so he could examine the relationship between these two causes of death. What kind of data is he using?

- A. quantitative
- B. qualitative
- C. survey
- D. correlation

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

10. (p. 36) Heng uses interviews and field research to study how neighborhoods rebuild after natural disasters. What kind of data is he using?

- A. quantitative
- B. qualitative
- C. interpretive
- D. peer-process

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

11. (p. 36) Marisol conducted a study in which she counted the number of times world leaders used specific words in their speeches. What type of data is she using?

- A. secondary
- B. experimental
- C. quantitative
- D. qualitative

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

12. (p. 36) In a sociological study of the relationship between two variables, which one changes in response to changes in the other?

- A. independent variable
- B. dependent variable**
- C. quantitative variable
- D. qualitative variable

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

13. (p. 36) In a sociological study of the relationship between variables, what is associated with and/or causes change in the value of the other?

- A. independent variable**
- B. dependent variable
- C. quantitative variable
- D. qualitative variable

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

14. (p. 36) Beth conducted a study and found that individuals with more education tend to marry later and have fewer children. What is the independent variable in her study?

- A. education**
- B. individuals
- C. age at marriage
- D. number of children

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Difficult*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

15. (p. 36) In a study, Hans found that the length of a prison sentence varied based on the convict's race, social class, and number of prior arrests. What was the dependent variable in his study?

- A. race
- B. social class
- C. length of prison sentence**
- D. number of prior arrests

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

16. (p. 36) An educated guess that explains the relationship between two variables in a study is called a(n)

- A. operationalization.
- B. hypothesis.**
- C. experiment.
- D. variable.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

17. (p. 36) In designing a study of the relationship between grades and class attendance, Mana states that she expects grades to improve as class attendance increases. This statement is her study's

- A. generalization.
- B. operationalization.
- C. variable.
- D. hypothesis.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

Chapter 02 - Understanding the Research Process

18. (p. 36) What is the term that refers to a relationship in which one variable is connected to change in another variable?

- A. correlation
- B. operationalization
- C. relationship
- D. association

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

19. (p. 35) Which of the following is NOT an element of social research?

- A. learning the truth about human nature
- B. collecting empirical evidence
- C. explaining how the research was conducted
- D. observing patterns in social life

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

20. (p. 36) Raymond found that as mothers' educational achievement increases, the greater the level of education their daughters are likely to attain. What is the dependent variable?

- A. daughters' education
- B. education
- C. mothers' education
- D. years of schooling

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*



21. (p. 36) Mahmoud found that unemployed young men are more likely to engage in deviant activities than employed young men. What is the independent variable?

- A. unemployment
- B. employment
- C. employment status**
- D. deviant behaviors

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

22. (p. 38) What term refers to when researchers share how they collected and analyzed their data?

- A. methodology
- B. transparency**
- C. lucidity
- D. explanation of data

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

23. (p. 38) When completing her research on reasons why couples make the decision to live together, Lavonne included a section in her report that described the data she collected and how she reached her conclusions. What aspect of social research is she conducting?

- A. finding patterns in everyday life
- B. collecting empirical data
- C. providing transparency in methods**
- D. reporting provisional knowledge

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

24. (p. 36) Qualitative data and quantitative data are examples of
- A. finding patterns in everyday life.
  - B. empirical evidence.**
  - C. transparency.
  - D. reporting provisional knowledge.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

25. (p. 35-38) Sammy noticed that her test grades were better when she attended classes. She decided to create a study to see if there was a relationship between class attendance and test performance. In what aspect of the social research process has Sammy engaged?
- A. finding patterns in everyday life**
  - B. collecting empirical data
  - C. providing transparency in methods
  - D. reporting provisional knowledge

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

26. (p. 38) What does it mean for a sociologist to report provisional knowledge?
- A. The findings represent the truth about the study from the data collected.
  - B. The findings represent the truth about what sociologists know about the topic.
  - C. The findings are subject to change with the discovery of new information.**
  - D. The findings are temporary and based on early data analysis.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

Chapter 02 - Understanding the Research Process

27. (p. 36) Which term is used for data that represents different values?

- A. facts
- B. sample
- C. figures
- D. variables**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

28. (p. 39) The two key components of social research are theory and

- A. data.**
- B. patterns.
- C. transparency.
- D. knowledge.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

29. (p. 39) Which of the following is NOT a role theory plays in the research process?

- A. It can help identify topics to study.
- B. It assists researchers in understanding patterns in their data.
- C. It aids in understanding how unrelated topics are connected.
- D. It can help identify the research methods to conduct a study.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

30. (p. 41) The term that refers to scholars' gathering and evaluation of data is

- A. research methods.**
- B. field methods.
- C. applied research.
- D. basic research.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

31. (p. 45) The data collection method in which researchers evaluate information gathered from sources such as news articles, television shows, or magazine ads is called

- A. field research.
- B. content analysis.**
- C. a survey.
- D. secondary data analysis.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

32. (p. 45) Suriya designed a study to see if study sessions increased her students' performance on exams. She assigned only half of her class to participate in a study session before an exam. What kind of research is she conducting?

- A. survey
- B. field research
- C. experiment**
- D. intensive interviewing

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

33. (p. 44) Laud was interested in what type of men engaged in anonymous homosexual sex in public places. He spent time in a public bathroom where men engaged in sex with other men, and he secretly observed the types of men who visited the bathroom. What kind of research was he conducting?

- A. intensive interviewing
- B. content analysis
- C. field research**
- D. secondary data analysis

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

34. (p. 44) What data-gathering technique includes focus groups?

- A. field research
- B. intensive interviewing**
- C. content analysis
- D. survey

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

35. (p. 45) Amelie used data collected by the United States Census Bureau to study changes in family size over the past 100 years. What kind of research is she conducting?

- A. survey
- B. secondary data analysis**
- C. experiment
- D. content analysis

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

36. (p. 44) In what data collection technique does the researcher ask open-ended questions to participants and record their responses for analysis?

- A. field research
- B. experiment
- C. survey
- D. intensive interview**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

37. (p. 45) Rebekkah collected advertisements for beauty products from popular women's magazines. She systematically analyzed the images in order to study how gender was represented. What kind of research is she conducting?

- A. experiment
- B. survey
- C. secondary data analysis
- D. content analysis**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

38. (p. 45) What kind of research involves the analysis of data that one did not collect oneself?

- A. secondary data analysis**
- B. survey
- C. content analysis
- D. experiment

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

39. (p. 41) Closed-ended questions are used in \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A. content analysis
- B. survey**
- C. secondary data analysis
- D. intensive interviewing

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

40. (p. 41) Julie works for Knowledge Works, a company that calls individuals in the United States and asks them closed-ended questions about their knowledge of different social policies. What kind of research is she conducting?

- A. focus group
- B. intensive interviewing
- C. content analysis
- D. survey**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

41. (p. 41-42) You are planning to conduct a survey about student opinions of dining on campus. In constructing your questionnaire, you should avoid all of the following EXCEPT

- A. loaded language.
- B. double-barreled questions.
- C. clearly phrased questions.**
- D. definitions of terms that may be unclear.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

42. (p. 42) The target group a researcher is interested in studying is the

- A. data.
- B. population.**
- C. sample.
- D. model.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

43. (p. 42) What is the portion of a population studied by researchers that represents the whole population?

- A. sample
- B. data
- C. model
- D. group

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Doing Research*

44. (p. 42) Which of the following is NOT a sampling technique?

- A. quota sampling
- B. random sampling
- C. intermediary sampling
- D. convenience sampling

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Doing Research*

45. (p. 42) Levi collects data for a study by questioning anybody who walks by his store at the mall. What data collection method is he using?

- A. random sampling
- B. quota sampling
- C. convenience sampling
- D. intermediary sampling

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Doing Research*



46. (p. 42) A sampling method that involves selecting cases to include by chance is called \_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

- A. convenience
- B. random**
- C. intermediary
- D. quota

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

47. (p. 42) Dr. Karner is interested in learning how students in his department feel about the courses being offered. To select the students who will take the questionnaire, he wrote the names of every student on a small slip of paper and blindly drew 100 names from a hat. What sampling method did he use?

- A. convenience sampling
- B. lotto sampling
- C. quota sampling
- D. random sampling**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

48. (p. 42) What does it mean for researchers to generalize their findings?

- A. They share it with people outside academia.
- B. They use their findings to support social policies.
- C. They ensure others understand how they conducted their study.
- D. They use their findings to understand patterns in larger groups.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

49. (p. 42) Ja'nice interviewed a group of students with disabilities about the barriers they face in the classroom. She concluded that other students with disabilities to whom she did not talk probably face similar problems. What is she doing?

- A. ensuring the peer review process
- B. generalizing her findings**
- C. providing transparency
- D. defining her sample

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

50. (p. 41, 46) Which of the following research methods can effectively describe large populations in a cost-effective way?

- A. focus groups
- B. intensive interviews
- C. surveys**
- D. field research

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

51. (p. 45) Which research method allows for specific variables to be controlled and manipulated?

- A. intensive interviews
- B. surveys
- C. focus groups
- D. experiments**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

52. (p. 47) Before Leann starts interviewing her research participants, she informs them of the risks and benefits of their participation in her study. By doing this, she is ensuring

- A. anonymity.
- B. informed consent.**
- C. confidentiality.
- D. value-neutrality.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

53. (p. 42) Tammy created a survey to study how much alcohol students drink. On the survey she asked the following question: In the past seven days, how many times have you consumed alcohol or smoked marijuana? What is the main problem with how this survey question is worded?

- A. It is unclear what the question is asking.
- B. It contains loaded language.
- C. It is a double-barreled question.**
- D. Students might define drinking differently.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

54. (p. 47) Salvatore is participating in a survey. Before starting, the researcher tells him that he will be paid five dollars for participating and that he can stop the survey at any point and still be compensated for his time. This is an example of

- A. confidentiality.
- B. informed consent.**
- C. anonymity.
- D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

55. (p. 47) Studies that provide anonymity

- A. do not allow the participant to know the true purpose of the research study.
- B. change the names of participants so that their identity will not be known.
- C. group participant data based on characteristics like race or gender.
- D. guarantee that the information provided cannot be traced back to the participant.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

56. (p. 47) Which of the following is one way a researcher can ensure confidentiality?

- A. ensuring that participants understand the research process
- B. keeping a list of participant contact information
- C. including the names of participants in the final report
- D. changing personal details that might identify a person**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

57. (p. 47) In his study of workplace harassment, George changed the names of the participants that he quoted in his final report. This was done to ensure

- A. anonymity.
- B. informed consent.
- C. confidentiality.**
- D. secrecy.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

Chapter 02 - Understanding the Research Process

58. (p. 47) What is the first step in the sociological research process?

- A. designing the research
- B. identifying a research question
- C. considering the ethics of the study
- D. exploring a topic**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Doing Research*

59. (p. 47) What is the second step in the sociological research process?

- A. Consider the ethical problems present in your question.
- B. Decide what type of methods you will use.
- C. Develop a specific research question.**
- D. Explore the topic to find similar studies.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Doing Research*

60. (p. 48) During what phase of the research process would you operationalize your concepts?

- A. analyzing data
- B. collecting data
- C. developing a specific question to study
- D. designing the study**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Doing Research*

61. (p. 47) Baxter is interested in studying gender and voting patterns. He asks you what he should do next. You should advise him to

- A. think of a specific research question to investigate.
- B. look up studies on gender and voting to see what has already been done.
- C. determine what research method he wants to use in his study.
- D. start collecting data to analyze his topic.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Doing Research*

62. (p. 48) Mei is doing intensive interview research with domestic violence victims. She has designed her study and asks you what she should do next. You should advise her to

- A. consider the ethical issues in her study.
- B. develop the list of questions she will ask in her interviews.
- C. start conducting interviews to collect data.
- D. develop a specific research question to focus on in her interviews.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Doing Research*

63. (p. 36, 48) What term refers to the process of developing specific values for the concepts in your study?

- A. hypothesis
- B. content analysis
- C. operationalize
- D. variables

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

64. (p. 48) Takumi decided to measure education by the number of years of school completed. By doing this, he has
- A. defined his measures.
  - B. operationalized his variable.**
  - C. declared his independent variable.
  - D. declared his dependent variable.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

65. (p. 49) What type of research focuses on how individuals create meaning in their everyday lives?
- A. positivist social science
  - B. interpretive social science**
  - C. critical social science
  - D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

66. (p. 49) What type of research views the world as being guided by natural laws that can be discovered through research?
- A. positivist social science**
  - B. interpretive social science
  - C. critical social science
  - D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

67. (p. 50) What type of research seeks to create knowledge that can be used to make society a better place?

- A. positivist social science
- B. interpretive social science
- C. critical social science**
- D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Types of Research*

68. (p. 49-50) Which position advocates for transparency in methods?

- A. positivist social science
- B. interpretive social science
- C. critical social science
- D. All these answers are correct.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Types of Research*

69. (p. 49) Quinn believes that social science research should be value-free. To which type of research would she most likely subscribe?

- A. positivist social science**
- B. interpretive social science
- C. critical social science
- D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Types of Research*



70. (p. 49-50) Which type(s) of research is/are based on the belief that recognizing the values of the researcher is important when conducting research?

- A. positivist social science and interpretive social science
- B. positivist social science and critical social science
- C. interpretive social science and critical social science**
- D. Only critical social science recognizes values.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

71. (p. 50) Steven's college has a major problem with student drinking on campus. He decided to study student drinking behavior so that he could help the college identify why students drink and to inform policies and practices that would reduce problematic drinking. What type of research is he conducting?

- A. positivist social science
- B. interpretive social science
- C. critical social science**
- D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

72. (p. 49) Steven's college has a major problem with student drinking on campus. He decided to study student drinking behavior by focusing on the reasons students drink and the meanings they attach to their behaviors. What type of research is he conducting?

- A. positivist social science
- B. interpretive social science**
- C. critical social science
- D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

73. (p. 49) Steven's college has a major problem with student drinking on campus. He decided to study student drinking behavior by focusing on the factors that influence drinking behavior and the variables that predict that a student will engage heavy drinking. What type of research is he conducting?

- A. positivist social science
- B. interpretive social science
- C. critical social science
- D. All these answers are correct.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

74. (p. 49) What term refers to the process of removing one's personal viewpoints and opinions from the research process?

- A. transparency
- B. value-detachment
- C. value-neutrality
- D. objectivity

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Types of Research*

75. (p. 51) Sociological research is evaluated for quality prior to publication. This is known as

- A. public sociology.
- B. basic research.
- C. the peer-review process.
- D. quality assurance.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

76. (p. 51) What is the purpose of the peer-review process?

- A. It allows researchers to share their research with other sociologists.
- B. It helps to ensure that only quality research is published.**
- C. It provides a way for sociologists to share their findings with the public.
- D. It helps researchers improve their methods prior to collecting data.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

77. (p. 51) Megan submitted a manuscript to a journal for publication. The editor at the journal asked experts in the topic Megan studied to read and comment on her work. Megan received feedback from these experts that she then used to improve her manuscript before it was published. What practice is described here?

- A. collecting manuscript feedback
- B. the peer-review process**
- C. gaining expert feedback
- D. draft editing for publication

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

78. (p. 51) Glenna was asked by a journal to evaluate a research study written by another scholar. After reading the paper, she provided feedback to the author and said that more work was needed to improve the quality of the paper before it was published. Glenna is participating in

- A. providing expert feedback on the draft.
- B. editing a draft for publication.
- C. ensuring only quality research is published.
- D. the journal's peer-review process.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

79. (p. 51-52) When evaluating research, you should ask all of the following questions EXCEPT

- A. Who conducted this research?
- B. What sample was used?
- C. What theory informed this research?
- D. Do the findings reflect the data?

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

80. (p. 51-52) Sociologists evaluate research by asking all of the following questions EXCEPT

- A. What is the sample?
- B. What theory informed this research?
- C. What data was used?
- D. Who paid for this research?

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

81. (p. 51) Connell saw a research study that found that individuals who owned a smart phone had more sex partners than individuals who did not own a smart phone. Which question would be the most important for Connell to examine to assess the findings of this study?

- A. What was the sample?
- B. What theory informed this research?
- C. Where was this study conducted?
- D. What is the research question?

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

82. (p. 51) Henry read two research studies on men's contributions to housework. One study found that men did 50 percent of the housework and the other study found that men did 30 percent of the housework. In order to assess the differences in these findings, what question should Henry ask?

- A. What was the sample?
- B. Are these findings justified?
- C. How were the variables operationalized?
- D. What was the research question?

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

83. (p. 52) How have modern technological advances assisted the research process?

- A. Technology has not assisted the research process.
- B. Qualitative data are easier to collect and analyze.
- C. Both qualitative and quantitative data are easier to collect and analyze.
- D. Quantitative data are easier to collect and analyze.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Technology and Social Research*

84. (p. 38-39) Which of the following is NOT one of the problems researchers face when conducting social research using human participants?

- A. It is difficult to control research settings and human participants.
- B. Human participants can change their behaviors when studied.
- C. Research using existing data provides more valid results.
- D. Social life is harder to predict than natural laws.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

85. (p. 39) Garner is conducting a study on how students who live on campus eat. He asked participants to record where they ate each of their meals. He found that during the week he collected data, there was a large increase in the number of students eating in the dining hall when compared to the weeks before and after he conducted his study. With what phenomena should Garner be concerned in his findings?

- A. Hawthorne effect
- B. Hamburg effect
- C. Higgins process
- D. Hutchens process

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

### **True / False Questions**

86. (p. 33) Applied research allows individuals outside academia to learn the findings of studies.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

87. (p. 33) The goal of basic research in sociology is to describe and help us better understand our social world.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

88. (p. 41) A survey can collect both qualitative data and quantitative data.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember  
Level: Difficult  
Topic: Doing Research*

89. (p. 36) The purpose of a hypothesis is to summarize the key findings from a research study.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember  
Level: Moderate  
Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

90. (p. 36) Randal found that as one's years of education increased, so did one's annual income. In his study, the independent variable is income.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply  
Level: Basic  
Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

91. (p. 36) Sociologists use empirical evidence to understand patterns in everyday life.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember  
Level: Basic  
Topic: Social Science as a Way of Knowing*

92. (p. 45) An experiment is any research that collects data for analysis.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember  
Level: Basic  
Topic: Doing Research*

93. (p. 44) Intensive interviewing is a type of survey research.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

94. (p. 42) Researchers generalize their findings when they are able to use findings from a sample to explain patterns in a larger population.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

95. (p. 48) The final step in the research process is to analyze your data.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

96. (p. 47) Informed consent allows participants to end their participation in a study at any time, even if they have not finished answering all the questions.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Moderate*  
*Topic: Doing Research*

97. (p. 49) Critical social science believes that research must be value-free.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Level: Basic*  
*Topic: Types of Research*



98. (p. 51) The manuscript review process ensures that only quality research findings are published.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*

99. (p. 49) A study aimed at understanding and ending child abuse would be an example of interpretive social science research.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Level: Moderate*

*Topic: Types of Research*

100. (p. 51) When evaluating research, one must ask which theory informed the research.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Level: Basic*

*Topic: Thinking Critically: How to Assess Research*